

LABOR CLERION

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Present Congress Strongly Pro-Labor

PROGRESSIVES TO RULE CONGRESS

The Seventy-fifth Congress is a liberal, progressive Congress, friendly to labor and the farmer.

It will pass most progressive legislation laid before it by good majorities, and will smash reactionary proposals by bigger majorities still.

It will not "swing to the right" unless the administration leads the way, and most reactionaries have given up hope of that.

It may get into a jam on account of its unwieldy Democratic majority, but that chance, though it exists, is a slim one.

It will not pass any bill strongly opposed by labor.

By GEORGE L. KNAPP, I. L. N. S. Staff Writer

What kind of a gathering of legislators will the present Congress prove to be? Party names do not tell the answer. There are cases in which they mean absolutely nothing, even now, when one party is headed by a great liberal, President Roosevelt, and the other party has fallen into the hands of reactionaries. Even so, there are reactionaries on the Democratic side and liberals on the Republican.

The real question is, Will the Congress just meeting be liberal or conservative, progressive or reactionary, pro-labor or anti-labor? That is a question of keenest interest to the millions of workers who supported President Roosevelt and, in supporting him, rolled up an enormous Democratic majority in Congress.

Solid Grounds for Prophecy

There was once a weather prophet who had a son, and the son said he could tell the weather just as well as his dad if you only gave him a little more time. The old man knew the day's weather in the morning and the boy knew it at night. Many political prophecies rank with the son's weather predictions, but in this case there are solid grounds for predicting several things. I. L. N. S. has made a survey to find out what kind of a Congress we are to have. Here are the results thus far:

Of the ninety-six members of the Senate, eighty-four who will sit in the Seventy-fifth Congress sat in the Seventy-fourth Congress—the last one. Of the 435 members of the House, 342 who will sit in this Congress sat in the last Congress. In other words, seven-eighths of the senators and more than three-fourths of the representatives have records which can be examined, and from which their future course can be predicted with some degree of certainty.

Present Holdover Is Big

Very few people, even those deeply and intelligently interested in public affairs, realize the size of the present holdover. Only one-third of the Senate is elected every two years—except elections to fill vacancies caused by death or resignation; so a strong contingent of experienced men in the Senate is not surprising. It is doubtful, however, if the figure of eighty-four holdovers and re-elected men has often been matched.

In the House the strength of the re-elected men is astonishing, for all members of the House come

up for election every two years. Eleven states—Colorado, Idaho, Indiana, Maryland, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, West Virginia and Wisconsin—made no change in their Congressional delegation. None of these states has a very large delegation, but Indiana has twelve Congressmen, North Carolina eleven and Wisconsin ten.

Liberals Still Sitting

The strength of this element coming down from the Seventy-fourth Congress makes the writer confident that the boxed summary with this article is substantially correct. The Seventy-fourth Congress passed, usually by large majorities, some of the most liberal legislation ever enacted in any country, and seven-eighths of the same men in the Senate and more than three-fourths of the same men in the House are sitting there today.

In the first session of the Seventy-fourth Congress the work relief bill passed the Senate by a vote of 53 to 16, and the House by 329 to 78.

The Wagner Labor Relations Act passed the Senate 63 to 12, and the House passed it without a roll call.

Other Votes Tell Same Story

The tax-the-wealth revenue bill passed the Senate 57 to 22, and the House 282 to 96.

The Guffey-Snyder coal bill passed the Senate 45 to 37, and the House 194 to 168.

Fewer real test measures came up in the second session than in the first; but there are two which tell the tale and which came to roll call.

The soil conservation bill, a substitute for the Agricultural Adjustment Act knocked out by the Supreme Court, passed the Senate by 56 to 20 and the House by 267 to 97.

Reactionary Bill Smashed

The reactionary proposal to return relief to the states was smashed in the Senate by 57 to 14 and in the House by 287 to 90.

So much for the general picture. Liberal, progressive, pro-labor measures got a majority in the Seventy-fourth Congress, often an overwhelming majority, and most of the men who did that once are there to do it again.

Warehouse Strike Ends

An almost unanimous vote of the members of the Warehousemen's Union on Tuesday last approved a compromise agreement which already had been accepted by the employers, and thus brought to a close the strike which had been in effect for more than nine weeks.

The only warehousemen now left out of work are reported to be employees of two drug firms who, the union charges, have been locked out; workers in the terminal warehouses in the East Bay and in the Crockett sugar refinery.

Operators of the flour, feed and grain warehouses had previously reached an agreement with the union for 70 cents an hour and the five-day, forty-hour week, but return to work was contingent upon the union reaching a settlement with the public warehouses.

By the agreement signed this week more than 500 men will return to work at a wage scale providing 75 cents an hour for straight time in the public warehouses and a minimum of 70 cents in grain, feed and milling warehouses. The agreement also provides a forty-hour week.

Mayor Broadcasts On Strike Situation

Over a nation-wide broadcast on Tuesday evening last night, Angelo J. Rossi of San Francisco gave his views and suggestions on the long-drawn-out maritime strike, concluding with a request that the public of San Francisco and of the entire Pacific Coast "take a hand in the present impossible situation."

He declared that "a national emergency now confronts us," and that "only from an aroused public opinion can a solution come." He therefore urged that the citizenry "write or wire the President of the United States asking him to intervene."

Probably the most significant part of the mayor's address was that in which he placed the blame for the continuance of the strike on the shoulders of Harry Bridges, leader of the strike on the Pacific Coast, and "a Mr. Curran, who has been conducting an 'outlaw' strike on the Atlantic Coast." The mayor said:

Astonished by Bridges

"I believe I voice the overwhelming attitude of the public when I say I was astonished beyond measure to read the declaration of Mr. Bridges that there would be no settlement of the maritime strike on the Pacific Coast until some strike on the Atlantic seaboard was likewise settled favorably to an ally of Mr. Bridges—an Atlantic seaboard strike, mind you, that has been outlawed by the American Federation of Labor."

"We are informed through undeniable newspaper dispatches that Mr. Bridges, while recently on the Atlantic seaboard, had some dispute with Mr. Joseph Ryan, the president of the International Longshoremen's Association."

"That, as a result of this dispute, Mr. Ryan and the governing authorities of the International Longshoremen's Association discharged Mr. Bridges from a position in that organization which paid him \$75 a week in addition to his Pacific Coast salary."

"We are also informed that a Mr. Curran has been conducting an outlaw strike, not only in opposition to the constituted authorities of the I. S. U., but also in opposition to the mandate of the American Federation of Labor."

Merchant Marine Jeopardized

"It would seem, therefore, that our workers must remain idle; that the very existence of the American merchant marine must be jeopardized; that its prestige must be lowered in favor of foreign ships; that untold damage must be done until such time as Mr. Curran and Mr. Bridges, on the one hand, settle their dispute with Mr. Ryan on the other."

"Were it not for the fact that Mr. Bridges has publicly stated his position and were it not for the fact that the details of the dispute between himself and Mr. Ryan have been published without convincing contradiction, this whole story would seem like the fantastic fabrication of some person who has a grudge against organized labor."

"I assert that such a condition is intolerable in any American community."

"It savors of methods abhorrent to all of those who have any conception of democracy."

"I assert that such a situation is contrary to all the traditions of organized labor in America—tra-

ditions in which the welfare of the worker and not the personal ambitions of any leader have always been the primary consideration.

"Personal Ambition Run Mad"

"I assert that the birth of such a doctrine is an evidence of personal ambition run mad—yes, run mad at the expense of the happiness, of the welfare, and of the livelihood of the people as a whole.

"I know that the impudent pronouncement that the existing maritime strike shall be continued indefinitely while Mr. Bridges and Mr. Curran work out their personal ambitions has seriously hurt the cause of organized labor.

"Organized labor has rightfully commanded the respect of the vast majority of the population of the San Francisco Bay area.

"Organized labor should join with the general public in bringing an end to this policy born of personal ambition for power—a policy alien to fair-minded men, resented by fair-minded men.

"I am presenting this recital of facts because I believe it to be my duty to do so.

"They are the facts!

"And in the meantime commerce, industry and employment on the entire Pacific Coast stagnate because of false issues."

I. L. A. PRESIDENT REPLIES

Mayor Rossi's radio address on the maritime strike "was a direct attack on organized labor and a reiteration of the position he took in 1934, when he told a committee of maritime workers they would have to settle the strike or suffer the consequences."

These are the comments of Henry Schmidt, president of I. L. A. Local 38-79, in a rebuttal statement after a conference with other maritime officials.

"It was shortly after the mayor's 1934 statement that the strikers got bullets and gas," continued Schmidt.

"In speaking of the employment of captains and officers vested with power and authority the mayor shows he is not acquainted with maritime law.

We can well remember that the Moro Castle was manned by a ship-owner-picked and non-union crew.

"The settlement has nothing to do with the personal ambitions of leaders, as the mayor believes. It is true that Joseph Ryan discharged Harry Bridges, but Ryan is a discredited official in contrast with Bridges, who has the respect and confidence of Pacific Coast men as well as the rank and file of those on the Atlantic Coast.

"The charges that Bridges got \$75 a week from Ryan's organization in addition to his Coast salary are absurd. Bridges draws no pay here at all and has not drawn any since the strike started.

"The Pacific Coast men have never taken the position that the Atlantic Coast strike must be settled; we have merely stated the Atlantic Coast men must be given consideration because we are anxious to avoid another hot cargo situation."

Roosevelt and Perkins to Confer

Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins will confer with President Roosevelt concerning the Pacific Coast maritime strike, Assistant Labor Secretary Edward F. McGrady said this week.

McGrady, back in Washington after many weeks on the Pacific Coast seeking to arbitrate the maritime dispute, said he would not return to the West until the situation has been canvassed by President Roosevelt and Miss Perkins.

The date of the Perkins-Roosevelt conference has not yet been set, McGrady said.

WAGE INCREASE FOR BREWERS

Brewery workers in the St. Louis area have been given an 11 per cent increase in wages, the increase being retroactive to November 1. The wage grant was announced by Jules R. Field, secretary and counsel of the Missouri Brewers' Association, following negotiations with ten brewing firms.

Verdict of Guilty

After a trial lasting six weeks the four men on trial in Alameda County for the "ship murder" of George W. Alberts, found dead on the freighter Point Lobos last spring, the jury on Tuesday last brought in a verdict finding all the defendants guilty of second degree murder, carrying a penalty of imprisonment of from one year to life.

The convicted men are: Earl King, secretary-treasurer of the Marine Firemen's Union; Frank J. Conner, delegate from the Point Lobos to the union; E. G. Ramsay, "patrolman" for the union, and George Wallace, union member, whose confession brought the case into the open.

Judge F. M. Ogden, in his summary of the evidence, held to be without foundation charges by the defense of a "frameup." He stated his conviction also that neither union labor nor communism were issues in the trial.

Supreme Court Outlaws Oregon Syndicalism Law

In a sharp criticism of any attempt to abridge the Bill of Rights in the United States Constitution, the Supreme Court on Monday last set aside the conviction of Dirk De Jonge of Portland, Ore., a communist, for violation of the Oregon criminal syndicalism law.

The court revoked a seven-year sentence imposed on De Jonge in the bitterness that grew out of the Pacific Coast maritime strike of 1934 and remanded the case for proceedings consistent with its decision. This means that De Jonge's conviction must either be set aside by Oregon authorities or a new trial arranged on another charge.

The court held the Oregon statute as applied in De Jonge's case to be an unconstitutional violation of the due process clause of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution. Other cases charging violation of civil rights are pending, including that of Angelo Herndon, communist, convicted under a reconstruction days Georgia law.

The court in a unanimous opinion by Chief Justice Evans Hughes held that, as applied to De Jonge's case by the State Supreme Court, the statute was invalid.

Peaceful Political Action

The court's opinion denounced the theory on which the syndicalism act is based, the condemnation of peaceful political action.

If it fails wholly to outlaw the act, the court's decision appeared sharply to limit the application claimed for it by state officials.

Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes' declaration on behalf of the court, that "peaceful assembly for lawful discussion cannot be made a crime," was regarded as most significant, since it applied specifically to a communist subscribing to his party's principles of overthrow of capitalistic government by force.

The court also rejected an appeal brought to test provisions of the "new deal" social security law imposing a tax for unemployment insurance, despite a request of the government that the case be heard at once because of the importance of the questions involved.

States May Exclude Prison Goods

The court unanimously upheld the constitutionality of the Ashurst-Summers Act regulating interstate movement of prison-made goods in a decision expected to receive close study in connection with efforts to revive N.R.A.

The act divested prison-made goods of their interstate character, thus allowing individual states full authority to regulate or prohibit sale of such goods. It has been pointed out similar legislation might be possible in seeking a constitutional method of preventing sales of goods made under conditions violating the old N.R.A. labor standards.



January Events

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State Legislature

With the election of Senator W. P. Rich of Marysville, Republican and friend of Governor Frank Merriam, as president pro tem. of the Senate, and William Mosely Jones, Democrat, of Montebello, as speaker of the Assembly, the two houses of the fifty-second California Legislature were ready for the real business of the session early this week.

One of the first activities of the session was to join with Governor Merriam in the dispatch of messages to President Roosevelt asking him to attempt to end the existing deadlock between employers and employees in the maritime industry. The governor's message said in part:

"It is my firm belief that your exceptional and demonstrated ability in dealing with problems such as the one with which we are now confronted can be brought to bear most happily in this instance. Any aid or information which I can supply is gladly tendered to you and your representatives."

Both houses of the Legislature concurred in a resolution introduced by Senator Walter McGovern of San Francisco asking the President "personally to use his good offices in such a manner as may be advisable for the purpose of bringing about the termination of said labor dispute and the resumption of peaceful relations in the industries affected by the strike."

As soon as the Senate acted on the McGovern resolution Assemblyman P. J. McMurray of San Francisco sought and obtained its approval by the Assembly.

'Courtesy' to Copeland

Senator Royal S. Copeland of New York, who has been under fire from the members of the maritime unions for his sponsorship of the shipping legislation in the last Congress, has other critics than the seamen, it seems.

The quarrel of the sailors with the New York senator is because of the so-called "fink book" requirement of the shipping act, which was to have gone into effect December 26, but upon protest was held up for thirty days.

Now comes Rodney Dutcher, special writer for the Scripps-Howard newspapers, and throws some light on possible influences which may have induced Copeland to sponsor the shipping bill. This writer says:

"The senator is chairman of the Senate commerce committee, which handles merchant marine legislation, but there's some doubt whether he will be as vocal in the shipping field as in the past. A few newspapers recently published excerpts from correspondence indicating that the senator had asked for free passes on a steamship line to Bermuda. The correspondence showed that Copeland had obtained or been asked to obtain certain favors for the Munson Line, and that later the line's representative in Washington had written C. W. Munson to the effect that Copeland had indicated a desire to take a trip to Bermuda with Mrs. Copeland and that the representative had assured him of the 'courtesy of the line,' feeling 'sure that Mr. Frank C. Munson would do this in view of the very valuable assistance we have recently received

from the senator.' Frank Munson wrote a few days later that 'Senator Copeland would prefer tickets rather than passes, and I am glad to inclose them in his favor.'

"When questioned, Copeland said he didn't recall the correspondence."

BARTENDERS' NEW OFFICERS

New officers elected by Bartenders' Union No. 41 are: Sam Wiesz (re-elected), president; Harry Morrison, vice-president; Tom Nickola (re-elected), secretary-treasurer; Jim Ferguson and Dan Rue (re-elected), Art Neergaard and Kenny Ryan, business agents.

Modesto Mass Meeting

At a mass meeting held by organized labor and the Modesto Defense Committee in Modesto last Monday night new disclosures in the "dynamite conspiracy" case were made by several speakers in the case of the seven convicted men alleged to have been "railroaded" to the penitentiary.

The meeting was addressed by James Hopkins, president of the California State Federation of Labor; Aaron Sapiro, attorney for the unions interested in the release of the convicted men said to have been "framed," and others.

The seven maritime union workers were tried and convicted at Modesto on charges of transporting dynamite at the time of a ship tanker strike. The state, represented by District Attorney Leslie Cleary, maintained the dynamite was brought into the county for the purpose of destroying Standard Oil Company property at Patterson.

Harry McGee, a Culver City studio employee, told the mass meeting that James Scrudder, a state witness in the trials, had admitted the entire case was a "frameup." William Briggs also spoke to corroborate McGee's statements. Sapiro attacked Cleary and Devore, a Standard Oil agent, for their part in the convictions of the workers and criticized the State Board of Prison Terms and Paroles for their action in setting the terms of the convicted men.

Sapiro said "the worst the men should have got out of it was one year."

Instead, the Parole Board set two terms at five years, others at three and one-half and others at two and one-half years.

Sapiro repeated the earlier charges that the entire case was a conspiracy to send the defendants to prison.

The mass meeting was part of the defense committee's reopening of the case following the McGee and Briggs stories of Scrudder's alleged admissions.

Seventy-fifth Congress

If any member of Congress had entertained the notion that there would be recession of the administration from its "new deal" policies when the Seventy-fifth session of that body convened on Tuesday last he certainly was disillusioned when the President delivered his message to the joint session of the two houses on Wednesday.

In ringing tones the chief executive set forth in unmistakable language that he intended to press legislation for the underprivileged and to strengthen existing laws providing for "security" for workers.

The Seventy-fifth Congress, however, will not legislate entirely with labor or the "little fellow" in mind. The proscription against new taxation will not prevent change in existing legislation to relieve business of some of its burdens. Changes in the 1936 corporation surplus tax have been suggested as likely. They included:

Reduction or elimination of surplus taxation on reserves accumulated for plant extension or repair.

Exemption of reserves accumulated to retire preferred stock.

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1937

Veteran Labor Leader Speaks

In a Christmas greeting to the American people, broadcast over the Columbia Broadcasting System, the veteran secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, Frank Morrison, made an important contribution to the labor thought of the day. He said in part:

"The American Federation of Labor has been and is the focal point of the concentrated efforts of the American labor movement—an impregnable bulwark built up by American wage earners for mutual protection and mutual advancement. Any differences of opinion that have arisen from time to time, as to details or methods, unfortunate as they may be, have not altered the basic structure, nor the high ideals, nor the sound philosophy, of labor's representative body. The growing pains which it has experienced have always left it healthier and more potent. And let me emphasize this fact: Every achievement of the American Federation of Labor has also benefited unorganized workers and added to the sum total of human advancement for our entire nation.

"I am profoundly thankful that I have lived to witness, as accomplished facts, many achievements in economic and social progress that were regarded as 'impossible' when I became secretary of the American Federation of Labor forty years ago. I am thankful, too, for an ever increasing number of fair and public-spirited employers and for a liberal government, now headed by one who has been designated on previous broadcasts of this program as 'the Apostle of Humanity.'

"What has been done can be done. We may therefore reasonably expect continued progress in the future. I sincerely believe we are headed for that 'Peace on Earth, Good Will Toward Men' which God surely intended for us to enjoy."

Morrison, who began his forty-first year as secretary of the A. F. of L. on January 1, recently completed his fiftieth year as a member of the International Typographical Union.

Concerning Big Estates

Harry Payne Whitney, New York banker of Standard Oil affiliations, sportsman and race horse lover, died in October, 1930. He left an estate whose net value was stated a few days ago to be \$63,250,000. The further interesting fact was mentioned that this estate had increased in value \$4,245,000 since Whitney's death, or a gain averaging more than \$700,000 a year straight through the heart of the depression.

The fact that a dead millionaire's millions grow at such a pace is a pretty complete answer to the claim that great wealth is the reward of great personal qualities. Great wealth, nineteen times out of twenty, is the fruit of privilege, and the Whitney

privileges were so potent that they went on heaping up the fortune after the personality had been entirely withdrawn.

There is another interesting side to this story. The Harry Payne Whitney fortune had a net income of more than \$700,000 a year through the depression. The Brookings Institution reports that before the depression, in the prosperous year of 1929, nearly 6,000,000 families in the United States had gross incomes of less than \$1000 a year each. The net income of those 6,000,000 families was just about nothing at all. Add to these items the further fact that Harry Payne was by no means the richest of the Whitneys, that one of this family, Payne Whitney, left a net estate of about \$200,000,000, and you have a fair illustration of the injustice of the present distribution of the national income.

Is the work of the "new deal" finished? It's just begun.

Security Legislation

In the three days from December 22 to December 24, inclusive, five governors in five states signed unemployment compensation laws which the Social Security Board has accepted as meeting the requirements of the Social Security Act. The states, with the number of employees covered by the law in each, are as follows: Michigan, 1,103,000 workers; Minnesota, 325,000; Iowa, 268,000; Vermont, 49,000; South Dakota, 48,000.

Or, a total of 1,793,000 workers brought within the scope of unemployment benefits in three days. Certainly the speed records of reform were broken in that stretch.

This makes thirty-five states which have enacted unemployment compensation acts, and none of these thirty-five laws requires employee contributions. The Michigan law sets a maximum unemployment benefit of \$16 a week—the highest of any state.

Are the American people determined to bring some sort of security into the precarious lives of wage earners? There is probably nothing else on which they are so firmly set or so nearly unanimous, except old-age security. Any attempt to turn back on the trail which the country has taken in these matters will be overwhelmingly repudiated by the voters.

Strike-breakers Cost More

The following from the San Francisco "Chronicle" shows either a remarkable change of opinion in the last two years or that actions do not always harmonize with opinion:

"When employers anywhere do use strike-breakers, it is rather as enlisted combatants to win the fight than as workers to do the business. There are never enough of them to operate the whole industry and they always COST MORE than it could permanently afford or than the strikers are demanding."

This is but reiteration of a truth which has been known to intelligent employers for years. Any honest employer who has had experience with both union and non-union labor will confirm the statement that strike-breakers are a costly investment, even where union wages are higher.

A Popular Reform

The Social Security Board recently announced that 21,338,120 applications had been made for security accounts. "Applications," said the board, "are still being received in large numbers, and it will be some time before the total will be finally known."

When the Social Security Act was passed it was estimated that it would cover a total of about 26,000,000 workers. The applications already in when the board made its announcement amount to more than 82 per cent of the estimated total. The real total is fairly sure to run above the estimate.

Prophecy is notoriously a risky occupation; but

here is a prediction on which there is no risk whatsoever: The party, the group, the political leader who proposes to repeal the Social Security Act in any way save by passing a better one is booked for the ash heap.

Without doubt the act need amendment. It is too big an advance to be taken at once without some mistakes and confusions. If everything else were right, it still would not be satisfactory to have social security limited permanently to those covered by the act now, and that implies new acts or broadening amendments to this one. But when all this is said, the fact remains that the Social Security Act is one of the greatest forward steps in social legislation that any country ever took at one time.

Considering the Unfit

A special faculty committee of the Georgia School of Technology has prepared a report for President Roosevelt saying that "prolonging the lives of the weak and even physically unfit is, in a very real sense, undermining the physical well being of future generations."

In a sense and in many instances, this is true; especially in mental weaknesses. Justice Holmes spoke for the Supreme Court when he closed his approval of the Virginia law to sterilize notorious mental defectives with the words: "Three generations of imbeciles are enough." Mr. Justice Butler dissented; but most of the American people agree.

But when this is applied to physical weaknesses, we encounter at once a rather daunting uncertainty. Quite a number of the world's great men have been of feeble physique in childhood. His parents were agreeably surprised when they brought Francis Marion through babyhood, but it is not of record that Cornwallis ever noticed this weakness in Marion's later life. The neighbors were quite certain that the widow Newton would never raise that sickly baby, Isaac. But she did, and he died recognized as the greatest scientist of all time at the age of 85.

And do not forget Macaulay's summing up: "It is probable that of the 120,000 men gathered around Neerwinden under half the standards of western Europe, the two feeblest in body were the hunch-backed dwarf who urged forward the fiery onset of France, and the asthmatic skeleton who covered England's slow retreat."

They were the Duke of Luxembourg and William of Orange.

Promote health and vigor, by all means. But we have not yet reached a degree of knowledge that warrants us in letting weakness die.

The Conversion of the N. A. M.

The New York "Times" put the following paragraph at the head of its article on industry and the "new deal":

"The National Association of Manufacturers, meeting here, dropped its fight on the administration and agreed to co-operate to end unemployment throughout the nation."

Labor and the administration should trust the protestations of the N.A.M. just about the time that they give full confidence to a copperhead snake.

The N.A.M. has been bitterly anti-union all its life. It supported the robber schedules of the Smoot-Hawley tariff. It fought against every effort to get federal relief for the unemployed. It fights every proposal to increase wages. Its members, with no rebuke from their organization, staged and carried out the peculiarly lousy "payroll swindle" in the last days of the campaign to scare workers into voting against the administration. Now, utterly beaten and discredited, it "drops its fight."

"When the devil was sick, the devil a saint would be.

When the devil got well, the devil a saint was he."

Brief News Paragraphs

The T.V.A. reports that its power program is breaking "the vicious circle of high rates and low use of electricity," presaging a "new economic era" for the country.

The Tuskegee Institute reports "only" nine lynchings in this country in 1936. Don't start to brag. There hasn't been a lynching in the British Empire for fifty years.

In vain are we free if we have not talented, honest, impartial and bold judges. Without them our rights, our liberty, our lives and those of every poor man are in the power of the rich and the wicked.—Albert Pike in 1835.

Rockwell Kent, the famous artist, is quoted as saying: "Don't try to find an explanation for works of art. Most of them haven't any." Which disposes of the cant that has encouraged perpetrators of childish daubs to pass as artists.

German church authorities say that in the Nazi cult Hitler is "God's intermediary." Well, so was the kaiser—remember "Me und Gott"? The more one looks at it, the more Naziism shows up as merely a crude, makeshift, barbarized form of kaiserism.

A correspondent of "Labor" reports that Alexandria, Va., has passed an ordinance requiring all private detective agencies operating in that city to make public the names and addresses of their stool pigeons. The measure was sponsored by E. C. Davison, mayor of Alexandria.

California's prison population is losing its interest in education if a recent report of the University of California Extension Division is any indication. In the year ending June 30, 1935, 149 prisoners took University of California's correspondence work. In the period ending June 30, 1936, only 101 took such work.

A significant statement by President Roosevelt last week was that "the government has no intention of forcing P.W.A. or W.P.A. workers off federal rolls to accept small wages being offered to those employed in private industry." If this just policy can be continued "starvation" wages should become a thing of the past.

"The government should set an example to private industry by full restoration of the wage rates of the civil servants and other workers in its direct or indirect employ," said President P. M. Draper of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada in labor's annual presentation of grievances and recommendations to the Dominion Government in Ottawa.

The coal industry is commonly reported to be a sick industry. Perhaps the following S.E.C. report on the salary list of the Consolidation Coal Company may explain why: Robert C. Hill, president and chairman, \$60,240; J. Noble Snider, vice-president, \$35,000; Malcolm McAvity, vice-president, \$28,000; four officers, not directors, \$80,225; Debevoise, Stevenson, Plimpton & Page, attorneys, \$39,000.

It is one of the tragic paradoxes of our business that returning prosperity increases the exploitation of children. With more demand for goods, factories are driven to employ more labor, but they seek the cheapest. It is no longer possible to get adults at starvation wages, so they employ children. It is a brutal attitude, but it exists—and exists worst in some of the very states which have refused to ratify this amendment.—Chester Rowell.

The annual "honor list" of Americans who, it

felt, "deserve the applause of their countrymen" for their contributions in the fields of public affairs, journalism or the arts was published by "The Nation" last week. It contained, among others, the names of Harry Bridges and Joseph Curran, maritime strike leaders; John L. Lewis of the Committee for Industrial Organization; Charles P. Howard, president of the International Typographical Union, and Paul C. Smith, executive editor of the San Francisco "Chronicle."

UNION-LABEL PRETZELS

Organized workers and their friends can now buy pretzels bearing the union label. Pretzel Workers' Union No. 168, affiliated with the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America, 29 Reed street, Reading, Pennsylvania, recently made this important announcement. Firms that are now under contract with the Pretzel Workers' Union are the Pennsylvania Pretzel Company, 228 Court street, Reading, Pa.; R. R. Pretzel Company, 117 South Third street, Reading, Pa.; Heller's Pretzels, 836 North Ninth street, Reading, Pa., and Sturgis Bros., Inc., 946 Hill avenue, Wyomissing, Pa. The Pretzel Workers' Union displays a unique label, shaped like a pretzel, designating that its product is union-made.

Labor union joining and union label buying make a doubled-barreled shotgun for Ol' Man Depression.

War Conditions Prevail

Dispatches from Berlin say that, beginning January 1, butter, lard and bacon fat will be rationed out to the German population almost as drastically as during the world war. Households will be restricted to 80 per cent of their former consumption.

The dispatches say that "it is understood here (Berlin)" that bakers have been told not to sell bread less than twenty-four hours old. The theory is that bread becomes more nutritious by standing. The probable fact is that people will not eat as much dry bread as fresh bread.

In the meantime business leaders of Germany have been told that they must find enough foreign exchange and credit to buy the 2,000,000 tons of grain which Germany needs imperatively. Goering, economic supervisor, told the industrialists and financiers that:

"Business is not at all important in itself, but has to serve the state. . . . Obsolete liberal economic ideas no longer are valid in Nazi Germany."

Nazi officials get some comfort out of the fact that the potato crop is 5,000,000 tons above that of last year. Potato flour will be used in breadmaking.

MONEY TALKS—AND SINGS

"I can't think why they make so much fuss about Miss Smith's voice. Miss Jones has a much richer one." "Yes, but Miss Smith has a much richer father."—"Bronx Home News."

STATEMENT OF CONDITION

DECEMBER 31, 1936

ANGLO CALIFORNIA NATIONAL BANK

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks	\$63,174,828.23
U. S. Government Securities	31,851,745.80
State, Municipal Bonds,	
Other Securities	22,156,129.16
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	\$117,182,703.19
Bank Premises and Other Real Estate	559,500.00
Bank Premises and Other Real Estate	5,858,387.10
Customers' Liability under Letters of Credit and Acceptances	3,178,245.47
Other Assets	981,742.12
Loans and Discounts	106,679,964.35
TOTAL	\$234,440,542.23

LIABILITIES

Capital	\$15,400,000.00
Surplus	3,350,000.00
Undivided Profits	1,784,207.80
Reserves for Dividends, Interest, Contingencies	1,571,608.02
Letters of Credit and Acceptances	3,217,213.32
Other Liabilities	1,163,431.38
Deposits	207,954,081.71
TOTAL	\$234,440,542.23



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Third & Twentieth Sts - OAKLAND: 1560 Broadway

Register for Election

Groundwork for labor's city-wide campaign for the repeal of the picketing ordinance is now being laid through a drive for a 100 per cent registration of all trade union members eligible to vote.

Signed by Thomas Chambers and Clarence H. King, chairman and secretary of the General Campaign Committee, an appeal has been issued to every union in San Francisco urging a big registration for the special election.

All unions have been asked to circularize their members and to give full publicity to the fact that registration must be completed before January 21.

Attention is being called to the fact that voters who have changed their addresses since last November must reregister.

Announcement of the exact date of the special election will be made next Monday by the Board of Supervisors, it is expected. It is believed that the date will be March 2.

Opening of campaign headquarters in Room 410 Grant building was also announced by the General Campaign Committee.

Further plans for the campaign will be discussed Saturday night when a committee composed of one delegate from every union in San Francisco will meet at the Labor Temple.

WORKERS' EDUCATION AFFAIR

The Alumni Association of the Western Summer School for Workers will give a tea to donors and interested individuals on Sunday afternoon, January 10, in the new headquarters of the Millinery Workers' Union, at 1067 Market street. The program of the afternoon will consist of talks by two of the students who have attended the Summer School—Roland Miller, who is a member of the Culinary Workers' Union, and who attended the school in 1935; and Miss Margaret Hewson, a household employee, who attended in 1936. Walter Cowan, who is a member of the San Francisco

Workers' Education Committee, will speak on "What Workers' Education Means to the Labor Movement," and George Hedley, acting director of the school, will discuss some of the administrative plans for the next Summer School. The school last year was held in Berkeley, and approximately ten students were sent from San Francisco.

MRS. FLAHERTY DEAD

Mrs. Eileen E. Flaherty passed away in San Rafael last Sunday, following a long illness. Deceased was the wife of the late Lawrence B. Flaherty, well known president of the San Francisco Building Trades Council and who, at the time of his death, was Congressman from the Fifth District of this city. Mrs. Flaherty was a member of a pioneer Marin County family. She is survived by two children of an earlier marriage.

ALASKA CANNERY WORKERS' UNION

Meetings of the Alaska Cannery Workers' Union, Local 20195, are now held twice monthly, on the first and third Sundays, at 32 Clay street, fourth floor.

Auto Mechanics' Union Complains That Boycott Is Being Ignored

In spite of the fact that an active boycott is being conducted against the Levin Auto Supply Company, at Van Ness avenue and Market street, which has been declared unfair to organized labor, and that a news vendor is stationed in the vicinity with papers advertising the fact, the officials of Auto Mechanics' Union No. 1305 are greatly disturbed because of the fact that union members have in many instances disregarded the boycott.

"How any union member can be so callous to the struggles of fellow unionists for better wages and conditions as to patronize a firm against which the Labor Council has levied a boycott because of its refusal to deal with organized labor is beyond comprehension," said an official of the Auto Mechanics' Union. "If this continues," he said, "we will be compelled, much against our will, to report names to the Council, with the request that the offenders be disciplined."

The firm named is stated to have steadfastly refused to negotiate with the union, and the boycott became necessary in order to impress upon the firm the advisability of treating with the union.

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New Union Officials

GARAGE EMPLOYEES' OFFICERS

The annual election of Garage Employees' Union No. 665 resulted as follows: Hugh M. Bell, president; H. B. Conklin, vice-president; Arnold Moss, secretary-treasurer; F. L. Manning, recording secretary; Kenneth B. Flagg, business representative; Hugh M. Bell and Arnold Moss, delegates to the Labor Council, and T. J. Johnson and Bert Moss, delegates to the Union Label Section.

INSTITUTIONAL WORKERS

Arthur T. Hare will again head the Hospital and Institutional Workers' Union this year as the result of the annual election, which also named the following: Fred Peterson, vice-president; Lena M. Schaffer, recording secretary; L. J. Parker, financial secretary-treasurer; M. J. Rowan, business agent; Irma Ryan, Kurt Zeeb and A. A. Peterson, trustees; William Cooper, Arthur T. Hare, Fred Peterson, Al Blumenthal, M. J. Rowan, Lena M. Schaffer, James Murphy, Al Hurson, John Collins and Tim O'Leary, delegates to the San Francisco Labor Council; J. J. Vaughn, J. A. Lonergan, William Smith, William Cooper, Tim O'Leary, William McDermott and Al Blumenthal, executive board.

FIREMEN AND OILERS ELECT

J. E. Ferguson has been re-elected secretary of the Pacific Association of Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders and Wipers, affiliated with the International Seamen's Union, in an election which has been in progress since last October. Other officers elected were: Joe Stanley, J. E. O'Neill and James McLaren, San Francisco patrolmen; J. W. Engstrom, Seattle agent; B. J. O'Sullivan, San Pedro agent; Gus Oldenburg, Portland agent; Thomas Redmond, Honolulu agent; J. J. Quinn, San Pedro patrolman; Earl King, J. E. Ferguson, J. W. Engstrom, J. E. O'Neill, B. J. O'Sullivan and J. J. Quinn, delegates to the International convention.

BOILERMAKERS' ELECTION

Local No. 6, Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders, Welders and Helpers, has elected the following officers: Otto Becker, president; A. McLennan, vice-president; P. Hayes, recording secretary; Jack Kowalski, secretary-treasurer; Ed Rainbow, business agent; trustees, A. McLennan, C. A. Rasmussen and J. A. Ritchey; inspector, Bud Fisher; executive board, W. Anderson, A. McLennan, J. N. Ricci, W. Fahey, C. Rasmussen, I. Scott and C. Duncker; delegates to the Labor Council, Rainbow and Ricci; to the Building Trades Council, Rainbow and Becker; to the Metal Trades Council, Rainbow and Becker; to the district council of the union, Rainbow, Becker and Kowalski; to the Maritime Federation, Rainbow, Becker and Ira Scott; to the Union Label Section, R. Hayes and J. A. Ritchey.

FURNITURE WORKERS' DANCE

Furniture Workers' Union No. 1541 will give a benefit dance tomorrow (Saturday) night at Garibaldi Hall, 441 Broadway. Music will be provided by Al Lamanet's orchestra. Admission is 25 cents for ladies and 40 cents for men.

Ol' Man Depression was reared in non-union industries.

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Culinary Crafts Notes

By C. W. PILGRIM

Miscellaneous Union No. 110 on Wednesday, December 30, elected Elbert Carpenter as business agent in place of Al Mason, who resigned. The term runs until next June. On Monday, January 4, the union held an organizational meeting for the miscellaneous help of the large hotels in the large hall of the Waiters' Union, 1256 Market street. International Organizer Jack Weinberger was the principal speaker, and his talk was very well received by those present. Local No. 110 is making an intensive drive for the miscellaneous help in the big hotels, and Monday night's meeting was the opening gun in the campaign. All things considered, the meeting was a distinct success. The organization of the miscellaneous hotel help has been a sore spot with our unions for a number of years, Local No. 110 never having had recognition in these houses; but with all hands pulling together in a whole-hearted manner we hope this time to accomplish the job 100 per cent.

Monday, December 4, Bartenders' Union No. 41 held its annual election of officers in its headquarters, 1632½ Market street. Voting machines loaned by the city authorities were used and the result was announced over a loud speaker within an hour after the balloting closed. The membership of Local No. 41 turned out almost to the last man to cast their ballots for their favorite candidates and a great deal of interest was shown by the membership in the election, which is a sure indication that the workers are beginning to wake up and take a real interest in the labor movement. During the past month the union has made the following donations: Maritime unions, \$500; Optical Workers, \$25; Tuberculosis Association, \$20. The union also furnished all its unemployed members with Thanksgiving and Christmas Day dinners. Tom Nikola warns all bartenders that next Monday, January 11, the new wage scale of \$7 and \$8 will go into effect, and all members should report at once any attempt that may be made to pay them off short; also from that date the forty-hour five-day week will be rigidly enforced by the officials. So don't let the boss kid you to work longer, as there will be four business agents on the job to look out for any violations.

The Joint Board particularly requests that all who can should lend a hand in the organization of the lesser paid help in the hotels. Any of you who know any workers who are unorganized should get busy and talk with them about how they can benefit by joining a union and becoming active in behalf of the workers.

The culinary unions will support the repeal of the picketing ordinance with all the forces at their disposal; that means both money and man power. Don't forget to register for the next election and see to it that all your friends get stirred up.

Remember that all of Foster's, Clinton's, White Log Coffee Shops and the Roosevelt, on Fifth at Mission, are on our unfair list and are not to be patronized by those in sympathy with organized labor. Also stay out of any tavern where you see a woman serving drinks behind the bar. All such places are unfair to Bartenders' Local No. 41.

VOCATIONAL-CULTURAL CLASSES

Those whose New Year's resolutions include one to go on learning will find encouragement in the schedule of W.P.A. education classes of the State Department of Education being held at the Y. W. C. A., 620 Sutter street. A variety of both vocational and cultural classes is being offered in the new term which opened January 4. Commercial courses include business arithmetic, bookkeeping, civil service, office procedure, shorthand, legal stenography, typewriting and word knowledge. Classes of general interest include arts, pottery, design, life drawing, Bible literature, comparative religions, current events, English, grammar, gardening, literary appreciation, Russian literature,

verse-writing, Spanish, sewing. Qualified teachers are provided and the classes are free of charge. They are held at day and evening hours and are open to both men and women. Information concerning classes being held at other centers may be secured by calling Ordway 3170.

IN DEFENSE OF DEFENSE

I have a neighbor with whom I wish to be a friend. He also wants to be a friend of mine, and we both agree that we must get along peacefully together, doing everything possible to further mutual understanding and friendship. In order to show him my good intentions I built a high barbed-wire fence with steel pickets on top between his house and mine. He, in turn, to convince me of his friendship put a ferocious dog in his back yard. I then put bullet-proof glass in the window on his side and started to wear large pistols in my belt. The other day I saw him moving supplies of poison gas and hand grenades into his house. Now I have a machine gun mounted in the front yard, and for the life of me I can't understand why we don't get along better.—"New Mexico Lobo."

GALLAGHER DISBARMENT

Protests against the effort being made to disbar Dr. Leo Gallagher, noted liberal attorney, are being sent to the California State Bar, requesting an open hearing on the charges and their dismissal. The effort to clear Dr. Gallagher is being made under the auspices of the California Conference for Repeal of the Criminal Syndicalism Act. Gallagher is said to have stated during the last political campaign that Judge Arthur Crum was guilty of anti-labor judicial conduct.

IMPORTANT RULING IN NEW YORK

The International Fur Workers' Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, together with associate defendants in a legal action in New York, won a smashing victory for collective bargaining agreements between labor unions and trade associations, when Justice Rosenman of the New York Supreme Court held that such agreements do not come under the state's anti-monopoly law.

Casket Workers' Union Votes to Accept Compromise Agreement

Averting a strike which had been set for Monday last, Casket Workers' Union No. 94 last week voted to accept a compromise proposal of the employers, union officials announced.

The new wage scale will give the workers an average raise of 10 cents an hour, from 90 cents to \$1, Edward Candage, business agent of the union, reported.

The new scale is within 5 cents an hour of the demands originally made by the union men.

The forty-hour week will remain.

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Labor Radio Station

With the combined efforts of all labor leaders throughout the country in co-operation with the 500,000 members of organized labor in California, the final stand for a labor radio station in southern California will be presented at the final hearing before the Federal Communications Commission on January 28 by Charlton Ogburn, chief counsel for the American Federation of Labor and chief counsel for the Metro Broadcasting Voice of Labor Station, which is owned and operated by the Los Angeles Central Labor Council, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, will be heard before the commission January 28 in Washington, D. C.

Labor leaders who are in the vicinity of Washington at this time are being asked to appear and co-operate with the efforts of labor in securing their outlet in East Los Angeles, the only locality in southern California that is in need of a radio station at this time.

Labor has not made a demand for a full time station to interfere with other stations; labor has not made a demand for a high-powered station; labor has not made a demand for a station except for public interest, convenience and necessity which is not being served in southern California by any other stations.

Labor has only asked for a station on limited time, 250 watts, just enough to cover East Los Angeles and vicinity and give the people an outlet which they do not have at this time on 820 kilocycles.—Los Angeles "Citizen."

DEATH OF "LARRY" FINIGAN

Thousands of union members in California and along the Pacific Coast will learn with regret of the death of Lawrence ("Larry") Finigan, which occurred in San Francisco on January 4. For years Finigan represented the Axton-Fisher Tobacco Company, makers of union-made cigarettes. He was always welcome at union meetings, where he made short, snappy addresses on the duty of union members to purchase union-made products, afterward distributing to his hearers samples of his wares. Deceased leaves a widow, Mrs. Rose M. Finigan, two sons and a daughter to mourn his loss. He was a native of San Jose.

We Don't Patronize

SATURDAY EVENING POST
LADIES' HOME JOURNAL
COUNTRY GENTLEMAN

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Run o' the Hook

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

The funeral services of Isaac P. Hinton, a member of San Francisco Typographical Union who died at St. Luke's Hospital December 30, were held at a Western Addition mortuary last Saturday. Mr. Hinton was more than 80 years old. He was born in that part of San Francisco known as North Beach April 3, 1856. He was the son of William Mursell Hinton, who, with Henry George, established the San Francisco "Evening Post" in 1871. Mr. Hinton joined San Francisco Typographical Union in 1874, two years after it was chartered by the international as the successor to Eureka Typographical Union, and his membership therein (sixty-three years) is believed to be the record as to length. His surviving brother, William M. Hinton, is also a member of the Typographical Union. Mr. Hinton was educated in the public schools of San Francisco and the University of California, graduating from the latter institution in 1875. He liked printing, however, and continued it as an avocation after he had been awarded his diploma as a university graduate. Since his retirement from the trade in 1920 he was casually employed as an assistant in the city registrar's office. His remains were inurned at Woodlawn Memorial Park.

Calling all members! Demand the union label on the menu card in your favorite restaurant! Tell



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T-16

★ **SANTA FE**
TRAILWAYS

your friends the "Saturday Evening Post" and "Ladies' Home Journal" are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the Labor Council! Help the label committee of No. 21 by bringing or sending to headquarters non-label matter, the printing of which properly belongs in San Francisco!

All citizens of San Francisco who have changed their place of residence since the general election of last November will be required to reregister if they desire the privilege of casting a ballot at the forthcoming special referendum election to be held in this city and county. As propositions that are of vital importance to organized labor are to be submitted to the electorate, the urgent request is made by the San Francisco Labor Council and the San Francisco Building Trades Council that every trade unionist entitled to vote who must reregister to exercise that right do so at once, and that each member of organized labor resolve himself or herself into a committee of one to see to it that his or her acquaintances, friends and relatives do likewise. Passing this information and this urge along to the voters you contact will be considered fine co-operation and thoroughly appreciated by the two councils. Get busy and stay busy on this job until the final day for registering, which, it is understood, will be January 21.

At its December meeting Los Angeles Typographical Union voted to sign a two-year contract which means an ultimate wage increase of \$3 per week to its members engaged in the newspaper branch of the craft—\$2 per week the first year and an additional dollar at the beginning of the second year. The union retains control of the sixth day with the five-day week remaining in effect, and gains recognition by the publishers of the 1936 I. T. U. General Laws. In the expiring or expired contract 1927 laws were recognized. For the first year of the new contract the wage scale will be as follows: Day work, \$1.2311 per hour, \$9.23 1/3 per day of 7 1/2 hours; night work, \$1.2977 per hour, \$9.73 1/3 for 7 1/2 hours. Second year: Day work, \$1.2577 per hour, \$9.43 1/3 per day; night work, \$1.3244 per hour, \$9.93 1/3 per shift of 7 1/2 hours. With the newspaper scale disposed of the way is now cleared for the launching of negotiations on the union's book and job proposal, which calls for a wage of \$1.18 and \$1.24 1/2 per hour for day and night work, respectively, for handmen, and \$1.25 and \$1.31 1/2 per hour for day and night work for operators. Cass McGee, Seth Brown, William Ryan, William McCormick, Dan Roberts, Elmer Lore and President Dalton represented the union on the committee that negotiated the newspaper scale.

The membership of Los Angeles Typographical Union probably is at its peak as to numbers. The enrollment was 1052 on December 10. Since that date more than thirty traveling cards have been deposited with No. 174, according to the Los Angeles "Citizen" of January 1. With the epidemic of unionitis that is sweeping the southern metropolis the membership roster of Los Angeles Union is confidently expected to go above the 1100 level before the anniversary of the birth of George Washington next February 22.

M. A. Hamilton, president of Fresno Typographical Union No. 144, was elected president of the California Conference of Typographical Unions at the quarterly meeting of the conference in San Mateo last Sunday. He, in company with

H. J. Keith of Fresno Mailers' Union, who is a member of the executive board of the California Conference of Allied Printing Trades Councils, which also met in San Mateo last Sunday, visited at the headquarters of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 last Monday, en route to their homes in Fresno.

Bernard F. Smith and Walter A. Young, members of San Francisco Typographical Union residing at the Union Printers' Home, in communications with local correspondents which carried holiday greetings and regards to all their bay region friends, said they were making satisfactory progress toward the recovery of their health. This information was gladly received, and the hope of the "home guard" is that they and all the others of the Home residents registered from San Francisco Union will have sufficiently regained their strength to return to us in a short time.

Writing from his home in Oakland under date of January 2, 1937, E. B. ("Bones") Anderson, former assistant foreman of the "Examiner" composing room, had this to say, among other things: "Am enclosing a check to the union to start off my fifty-fourth year's dues. Perhaps, after so long a time, my membership may be worn out, and I should apply for an apprenticeship." His brief missive was closed with "regards to all old friends," followed by this facetious P. S.: "Did you get any egg nog from Ben Jellison's?" Shades of happy (if not happier) days! You would bring that up, Ed. And you would apply for an apprenticeship. Apprenticeship at what—printing or kidding?"

Call-Bulletins—By "Hoot"

With the usual New Year spirit the usual number of resolutions were made and the same number broken, but not all with the same New Year spirit.

Linn Collins, machinist, got to chinning with a friend from his home town in Minnesota. "Whatever became of that little Smith kid?" he asked. "Why, he is sporting editor of the 'Chronicle,'" was the answer. This was the first time that Collins knew that Harry Smith of the "Chronicle" was the kid he used to play hookey with many years ago.

Charley Staples, for many years our chairman, has a sub on "t.f." Charley says he don't know "what in 'ell's the matter" but he's going to stay home until he does.

One of the boys showed up with a bum mitt. Wouldn't say how it happened but we got the tip that he was in a poker game when someone dropped a penny on the floor and in the mad scramble he was stepped on.

TO HONOR SENATOR CUTTING

A memorial to the late Bronson Cutting, Progressive Republican senator from New Mexico, in the form of a series of lectures on important public issues, is announced by Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, the senator's mother. The lectures will be known as the Bronson Cutting memorial lectures.

He "Said a Mouthful"

The best way to fight communism is to build up business and improve the living conditions of the masses, Ernest Lapointe, Canadian minister of Justice, told a delegation of Catholic workers.

"Communism grows in the depths of misery and distress," the minister said. "We must struggle against the exploitation of poverty as well as against violence. In Europe many governments have assumed all powers and suppressed all liberties. Only a week or so ago we saw one government declare children to be the property of the state, to be trained as such. We are against such usurpation; we want to preserve our democratic traditions."

The Catholic workers wanted Soviet Russia brought to trial by the League of Nations for nefarious work on behalf of communism.

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Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

Rand Anderson, secretary-treasurer of the M. T. D. U., stated at their convention that "mailers *** should realize they can not get contracts with a living wage unless they have mailers fighting for them, instead of having other people handle their affairs who know nothing about the mailing business." His statement is so ridiculous and absurd that even members of the M. T. D. U. will doubtless laugh at it. "Mailers fighting for mailers" no doubt means M. T. D. U. officers.

The M. T. D. U. officers have been so devoted to the interests of members of their unions that in some of them they do not possess jurisdiction over mailers' work as defined in the preamble of the M. T. D. U. book of laws. Neither did they protest M. T. D. U. unions sacrificing working conditions for small increases in wage scales. Their interest was further manifested in the welfare of members of an M. T. D. U. union that they very obligingly, in order to maintain their "friendly relations" attitude with the newspaper publishers, winked at the union signing a contract in which the priority law was omitted. Independent of M. T. D. U. officers, "outlaw" unions have maintained complete jurisdiction over mailers' work and have also increased and maintained "living wage scales." The records of the I. T. U. and the M. T. D. U. will show benefits, financial assistance, given by the former while the latter gave only promises, unfulfilled to this date. Even M. T. D. U. officers should by now understand that the executive council of the I. T. U. and its organizers, in chartering mailer unions, clearly understand what constitutes mailers' work. The newly-chartered mailer unions of the I. T. U. are manned by officers who have a fine spirit of co-operation of their members, while these officers have displayed a true union spirit in putting forth their best efforts for the rank and file and not themselves at the expense of the membership, as have done M. T. D. U. officers. The attitude of the latter always has been, as once expressed by an M. T. D. U. officer, "Get something for yourself while you are on top."

The M. T. D. U. secretary-treasurer asserts that "if the M. T. D. U. went out of business the I. T. U. would not then be prevented from placing wage scales at the level of newly-chartered I. T. U. unions." It may be he had in mind the policy that would be attempted by officers of a mailers' international union. But the attitude shown by the I. T. U. toward mailers utterly refutes the secretary's absurd statement. But how "ungrateful" of a large number of mailers! Instead of showing a thankfulness for the existence and membership in an M. T. D. U. and the "peerless leadership" of its officers, they vote to secede from it. In their desperation to hang on to their political jobs M. T. D. U. officers, in their wild statements, are like a "drowning man grasping at a straw" to keep from sinking.

A New York correspondent, in a letter to the writer, says: "The 'News' wound up the biggest year with a lay-off of fifty-one printers. The list now stands—244 regulars and 254 subs." This probably resulted in the addition of mailers and other employees to the army of the unemployed.

STATE FEDERATION APPEALS

Minutes of the recent meeting of the executive council of the California State Federation of Labor are contained in the "Quarterly Bulletin," which has been mailed to the affiliated unions. In accordance with the action of the council, Secretary Vandeleur has also mailed appeals for financial aid in behalf of the pending Mooney-Billings habeas corpus proceedings and the King-Ramsay-Conner defense.

DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

The following members of organized labor have passed away since the last report: Patrick L. Moran, Machinists No. 68; Shelley Moore, Post-office Clerks; James J. Cresse, Coopers No. 65; William H. Cannon, Boilermakers No. 6; Antone Newman, Molders No. 164; George J. Reiss, Teamsters No. 85; William J. Brennan, Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226; Grover C. Mason, Longshoremen No. 38-79; Isaac T. Hinton, Typographical No. 21; H. A. Burns, Patternmakers.

BLOCH GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Dr. Louis Bloch, noted economist and statistician for the State Department of Industrial Relations, has been granted a leave of absence to become statistician for the Social Security Board at Washington, D. C. Announcement of the action was made by Timothy A. Reardon, director of the department. Dr. Bloch has been with the state department for fifteen years. Several times he has been drafted by the federal government for special work.

T.V.A. INCREASES WAGES

On January 1 4500 salaried employees of the T.V.A. went on a new rating that brought substantial increases of pay to at least 1000 of them, says a dispatch from Knoxville, Tenn.

La Follette Committee Report Uncovers Large 'Riot' Gas Sales

The United States Senate Civil Liberties Committee, headed by Senator La Follette, continues to uncover more startling facts concerning activities detrimental to organized labor on the part of large employers and even municipalities.

A two-volume edition of records gathered by the committee presents 732 pages of evidence concerning the operations of strike-breaking thugs, efficiently organized labor spy systems and bitter competition between firms that furnish munitions and supplies for strike-breaking.

It is revealed that private industry and municipalities bought \$451,938 worth of tear gas and sickening gas between January, 1933, and September, 1936, although this is only a small portion of the total expenditures for anti-labor activities. The report of the committee is expected to be submitted to the next session of Congress, with recommendations for remedial legislation.

To Honor President

E. J. Manion, president of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, has accepted appointment as chairman of the railroad labor section of the labor division Birthday Ball for the President.

Active with Manion will be a group of rail union chiefs, one of the first to respond being D. B. Robertson, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. Felix Knight, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, was another to respond early and with enthusiasm.

Labor all over the United States is rallying to the support of the Birthday Ball this year.

Meanwhile at Labor Division headquarters, 609 Carpenters' Building, Washington, D. C., work is being pushed under forced draft. Labor will not only participate in the holding of Birthday Balls everywhere, but will play a leading part in securing signatures to the great telegraphic Birthday Greeting.

Great telegraph blanks, each with room for fifty names, are being distributed. Each signer will pay 25 cents. Postal Telegraph has volunteered to transmit names and money without charge. The names will be transmitted to the President; the money will be transmitted to Treasurer Keith Morgan of the Georgia Warm Springs Foundation.

Plans were announced this week for San Francisco's observance of the fourth annual President's Birthday Ball on January 30.

Philip F. Landis, president of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, under whose auspices the event is conducted, appointed a committee to take charge of the local celebration.

Landis will be general chairman of the affair, with the following assistants: Sidney L. Lee, vice-chairman; Edward E. Raymond, arrangements; Charles H. Gabriel and Ray Lewis, publicity; Edward R. Browne, finance; Leon J. King and Frank Carroll, Jr., program; Crawford Mortenson, invitations, and Arthur J. Dolan, Jr., attendance.

Hundreds of prominent San Franciscans will be added to the committee as honorary members. Proceeds of the ball, which will be held in more than 5000 cities in celebration of the President's 55th birthday, are to be used in the fight against infantile paralysis.

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Sees Humor in Strike

By JOHN SCHOMAKER, Chairman Publicity Committee
Local 38-79

With the strike entering the sixty-ninth day we find the shipowners just as lustily as ever shouting "No" to the fundamental basic demands of the strikers.

The I. L. A. district executive board reports a scheduled meeting with the employers soon. Thomas G. Plant announces, "We are looking forward to the meeting with a great deal of hope. We are determined to exert every effort to make the meeting resultful."

The unions have heard so many gems of wisdom fall from Spokesman Plant's lips that this latest pearl did not even cause a ripple on the broad, smooth surface of this streamlined strike, except the roar of sardonic laughter which swept the Bay area.

Plant, Lapham and Lyn Fox are very busily engaged keeping the strikers amused. They are such droll, funny fellows; they'll split your sides. Plant in an unguarded moment cracked out that "We (the shipowners) will keep the ships tied up two years rather than yield to the unions' demands." Then denied that he ever made any such statement.

Thomas Plant, however, is not nearly so droll as Lapham, who in a more serious moment said: "We do not want to control the hiring halls; all we want to control is the hiring." That's all, mates—just to control the hiring. In his address in southern California Lapham again drolly remarked: "Therefore in this single instance the shipowners merely ask cooks and stewards to be available—for more than eight hours. That doesn't work a hardship, for during a large part of the

LOOK FOR THIS LABEL ON PRINTING

Its Presence Indicates 100% Union Product



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WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Benatar's Cut Rate Drug Store, 807 Market.
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth.
Clinton Cafeterias.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."

Don's Dollar Sedan Service, 925 Larkin.

Drake Cleaners, 249 O'Farrell and 727 Van Ness.

Forrester Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.

Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.

Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers overalls and workmen's clothing.

Gordon's Sea Food Grotto, Ferry Building.

Independent Cleaning and Dyeing Works, 245 Van Ness So.

J. C. Hunken's Grocery Stores.

Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.

McKesson, Langley & Michaels, 51 First.

Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.

Petri Wine Company, Battery and Vallejo.

Pioneer Motor Bearing Company, Eddy and Van Ness.

Ritchie Engraving Company, 731 Thirteenth St., Oakland.

San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle).

Shell Oil Company.

Standard Oil Company.

All Non-Union independent taxicabs.

Barber shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.

time the men on duty have nothing to do, nor any place to go, but are simply available for service when service is required." All the seafaring crafts should be tickled pink and immediately go into a huddle to pay the shipowners for permitting them to sleep and live in those "glorious" glory holes and slave in the galleys twelve, fourteen, sixteen hours a day.

Lyn Fox is head of the shipowners' publicity department. After a joint radio broadcast between the strikers and the employers a union representative asked for a copy of Lyn's speech. Fox curtly refused, saying, "Oh no, I couldn't give you that."

It is considered after a speech goes on the air it becomes public property. But we can overlook this breach of courtesy this time. What can you expect from people who put out the kind of statements that emanate from the Matson Building? Evidently they become confused by their own smoke screen. How else can you account for it?

PEDESTRIANS ON GATE BRIDGE

It has been suggested that before the Golden Gate Bridge is formally dedicated and opened for use, one or two days should be set aside for San Franciscans and their guests to walk out on the bridge and enjoy it. The Bridge Fiesta executive committee has accepted the suggestion as a good one and the directors of the district should officially make a pedestrian day a fact.

Rail and Steamship Employees Receive Substantial Wage Increase

A new wage and working agreement between the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees and the Universal Carloading and Distributing Company, a national organization, was announced by George D. Young, general chairman of the union, last week.

It affects sixty employees in the Bay area and provides for a 20 per cent increase in wages, retroactive to November 1. Working conditions are the same as in other centers. H. E. Jacobs, general Western manager of the firm, signed the pact with Young.

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Packing House Workers

The new union of packing house employees, affiliated with the International Butchers' Union, has just signed an agreement for one year with the employers which establishes an increased wage for approximately 300 workers in that industry, it was announced by Milton S. Maxwell, vice-president of the International and secretary of Butchers' Union No. 115.

An average increase in wages of 5 per cent above the 1929 peak, a forty-hour week, and eight annual holidays with pay are some of the provisions of the new contract, which became effective January 1 and affects the locals in both San Francisco and Oakland.

Maxwell also announced that Butchers' Union No. 115 expects to enter into negotiations with employers looking to a new agreement which will restore the wage scale in force in the retail butcher shops prior to 1929.

The Western Federation of Butchers, of which Maxwell is president, has ordered the reopening of the scales of all retail butchers' unions from Fresno north in California with the idea of having all contracts start with the first of February.

FOR GOLDEN GATE BRIDGE FIESTA

On behalf of the people of San Francisco Mayor Angelo J. Rossi has cabled Premier Benito Mussolini in Italy inviting him to stage his projected Rome-to-San Francisco aerial flight during the Golden Gate Bridge fiesta next May. The fiesta is to be held in celebration of the opening of the \$35,000,000 bridge, which is the longest single suspension span in the world and the first ever to be flung across a major harbor entrance. According to advices to Mayor Rossi, Il Duce's second son, Bruno, may be a co-pilot on the proposed flight with Major Attilio Biseo, Mussolini's own personal pilot. Major Biseo flew in the Balbo massed flights to Chicago during the Century of Progress exposition three years ago.

BUTCHERS' ANNUAL BALL

Committees and plans for the annual Butchers' ball, one of labor's largest annual events, were announced this week. The affair will be held in Exposition Auditorium Saturday night, January 16, according to Milton S. Maxwell, business manager of Butchers' Union No. 115, secretary of the general committee. The three halls of the Auditorium will be used, with an orchestra in each one for different types of dancing, while preceding the grand march there will be a program of twenty-seven acts of vaudeville in the main hall under the direction of Lou Emmel.

SECURITY ACT EFFECTIVE

Taxes to build the huge old-age pension fund called for in the Social Security Act became effective January 1. More than 23,000,000 workers henceforth will find 1 per cent of their first \$3000 in wages deducted by employers for payment to the treasury. The employers must match that contribution. The first payments fall due at the end of February.

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Keep Local Workers Employed
Insist on these brands!

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BOSS OF THE ROAD


SAN FRANCISCO'S BIG VALUES IN UNION MADE WORK CLOTHES

Hatters Sign Agreement

The first written agreement between the United Hatters, Local No. 23 of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' Union, was entered into December 31, 1936, with the Superior Hat Company, according to Miss Carmen Lucia, international organizer.

Miss Lucia stated that this is the first agreement entered into by any of the men's hat manufacturers in this city. A. J. Schneider, representing the Superior Hat Company, signed for the firm.

The agreement calls for a forty-hour week, time and one-half for overtime and fair piece rates which will guarantee the men on the job minimum wages of \$40 per week. Embodied in the contract is an arbitration clause in the event of any dispute between the two parties. Co-signer for the union is Henry C. Linde, a veteran union hatter in the Bay area.

Miss Lucia states that negotiations will start with several other hat manufacturers next week and anticipates no struggle in the industry.

UNION-MADE SHOES IN BIG DEMAND

Shoe buyers during the second day of the fifteenth annual Boston shoe show at the Hotel Statler indicated that the union label would prove an important selling factor in shoe sales during the coming season. Inquiries about the union stamps were most prevalent in men's lines, especially by operators from the West Coast, where unions are particularly strong, they said. Jobbers were reported scouring the 250 sample room displays for union-made shoes.—The Boston "Herald," Wednesday, December 2, 1936.

LOW COST HOSPITAL CARE

The Trades and Labor Council of Moncton, New Brunswick, took the initiative in a successful movement to establish a hospitalization plan for the people of the Moncton zone. This movement will give the families with small incomes an opportunity for hospital care, treatment and medicines on payment of a small monthly fee of from \$2 upward. Moncton is an industrial center, the chief industry being railroad repair shops.

FARM TENANCY-OWNERSHIP BILL

Senator Tom Connally of Texas has announced that he will seek passage of a farm tenant land ownership bill in Congress. "Farm tenancy has increased to an alarming proportion," said Connally. "I would have the government sell to successful, thrifty tenants land sufficient to produce a livelihood for the family and meet amortization payments. It ought to be sold on very low interest rates, perhaps 2 per cent."

DEATH OF JOSEPH CRESSE

The death on December 30 last of Joseph Cresse, a member of the Coopers' Union, was received with sorrow in union circles. Deceased was 57 years of age and a native of San Francisco. At one time he was president of the International Union of Coopers.

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Suit Against Sailors' Union Is Dismissed by Judge Louderback

An echo of the controversy between the Sailors' Union of the Pacific and the International Seamen's Union was heard last week when Federal Judge Louderback dismissed a suit in which sixteen ship operators sought to enjoin the International Seamen's Union from conducting hiring halls.

The action was filed April 21 last, and asked that the owners be allowed to hire their unlicensed personnel. They contended the union had violated an agreement of February 25, 1935, regarding wages and working conditions, through a conspiracy of union officials.

Judge Louderback made no formal comment in dismissing the suit at the request of the I. S. U.

Since it was filed, however, the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, no longer a unit of the I. S. U., has been recognized as the collective bargaining agent for seamen on the Pacific Coast.

Harbor Workers' Scale

As a result of a decision by the State Personnel Board, following a hearing held in San Francisco, civil service craftsmen employed by the State Board of Harbor Commissioners have won their persistent fight for wage scales based on prevailing rates for similar work under private contractors.

The hearing was the result of a recent ruling by State Attorney General U. S. Webb that the personnel board had the right to fix minimum and maximum rates that would embrace prevailing wage rates for various crafts throughout the state, but could not make an exception in the case of one group of employees.

Attorney Raymond D. Williamson presented the arguments for the workers, numbering sixty-five, and including pile driver operators, engineers and foremen, electricians, plumbers, heavy truck drivers and stationary engineers.

The rates fixed by the board for the various groups are as follows: Pile driving foremen, \$1.55 to \$1.70 per hour, compared to the present rate of \$1.25 and a prevailing rate of \$1.60 here; pile driving engineers, \$1.25 to \$1.65, compared to present rate of \$1.25 and prevailing rate of \$1.50; pile driving men, \$1.25 to \$1.35, compared to present rate of \$1.12½ and prevailing rate of \$1.33½.

Other scales fixed include \$1.25 to \$1.40 per hour for electricians and plumbers, \$1.50 to \$1.75 for heavy truck drivers and \$1.60 to \$2.10, stationary engineers. The new scale will be recommended to the Harbor Board.

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Denounce Scharrenberg

Charging that Paul Scharrenberg, editor of the "Seamen's Journal" and legislative agent of the International Seamen's Union, had "betrayed the cause of the organization" and that he has "ignobly misrepresented the union," the district officials of the union this week adopted resolutions asking that he be removed from office, to be followed by his expulsion from the union.

The resolutions state that Scharrenberg has "bitterly attacked the leadership of the Pacific Coast maritime strike and has thus lined up with the shipowners against the interests of the members of his own organization."

Scharrenberg, said an accompanying statement, "does not represent or speak for all the West Coast seamen."

The resolutions were signed by J. E. Ferguson, secretary of the Marine Firemen, Oilers, Water-tenders and Wipers' Association; Eugene Burke of the Marine Cooks and Stewards' Association; August Vigen, Alaska Fishermen's Union; Matt Batinovich, Deep Sea and Purse Seine Fishermen's Union, and C. W. Deal, Inlandboatmen's Union, and an international vice-president of the I. S. U.

The charges against Scharrenberg are thought to have been occasioned by a recent address of Scharrenberg before the Commonwealth Club, in which Harry Bridges and other leaders of the strike were bitterly condemned as communists.

Scharrenberg was for many years secretary of the Coast Seamen's Union and also secretary of the California State Federation of Labor. His headquarters now are in Washington, D. C.

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and Repeal the Anti-Picketing Ordinance

Adopted and sponsored twenty years ago by reactionary forces opposed to the progress of Labor in San Francisco, whether it be Organized or Unorganized.

Create a New Deal for all Labor, both men and women, who strive for better working conditions. Demand their rights of peaceful assemblage.

The unfair employer everywhere desires to keep workers unorganized and underpaid in order that they may compete against one another with low wages, long hours and poor working conditions.

Organized Labor everywhere improves and safeguards the standard of living of both the Organized and Unorganized worker.

**REGISTER AT ONCE — NOT LATER THAN
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Repeal the Anti-Picketing Ordinance

SPECIAL ELECTION

March , 1937

(Date Announcement Next Issue)

Indorsed and Sponsored by Combined Organized Labor Movement of San Francisco

GENERAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE:

THOMAS L. CHAMBERS, *Chairman (Building Trades Council)*

CLARENCE H. KING, *Secretary (Musicians' Union)*

EDWARD D. VANDELEUR, *Secretary California State Federation of Labor.*

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, *Secretary San Francisco Labor Council*